CHESAPEANE AND DELAWARE
CANAL
The following address and resolution are to be submitted to the meeting to be beld this evening at Judd's Hotel. They are now published in order to afford the citizens who may choose to attend a fair opportunity of previously considering, and being prepared to decide upon their contents: TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILADEL

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

We submit to your most serious reflecti on a subject of more importance to, your vital interests, to the prosperity of our ca pital, and to the general welfare, than any that has been under consideration for years, which, we regret to state, has not hitherto attracted that degree of attention, which it ought to command. We mean the command. ought to command, We mean the com-pletion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which, for sixty years past, harbeen at various times presented to the public but by a most extraordinary & unaccountable fatality, has hitherto mocked the san guine hopes and anxious expectations o our public spirited citizen-, and remains a reflection either on our want of good sense to discern, or of public spirit to promote,

To the uncortunate result we should rea dily reconcile ourselves, were the difficul-ties of the undertaking insuperable, or the expense so great as to be beyond our ordi-nary resources. In that case, such an is-sue as has taken place, would be perfectly natural. But when we consider the immense disparity between the sum required boundless advantages would accrue from, the completion of this object -and further, when we reflect on the wealth, the great resources, and the increasing population of our capital we are truly humbled and mortified that such a magnificent undertaking, so easy of ac complishment, should have so long linger ed in the execution -that so little progress has been made in it-and that even now, without some extraordinary exertions, its completion seems almost as remote as it ap

peared twen'y years ago
The object of the present address is to produce those exertions, and to convince you fellow citizens, how intimately connect ed in this case are private interest and pub lic spirit - and that in following the expand ed and liberal dictates of the latter, you will as fully promote the former, as if you were solely actuated by mere views of personal

shall now, state the actual situation of the funds, of the Canal Campany, to describ which is requisite to be supplied, if order to complete the work, and propose simple plan for accommissing that object

Of the original subscriptions, there are about 7 0 on which the instalments recently called for have been paid, the halance on which, of course, may be safely calculated on. This balance is 95

dollars per share, equal to There are 3.6 shares, on which have been 100 dollars each paid and the same due, equal to 330,-600—of which supp se about two thirds to be collected.

There are 82 shares, on each of which 60 dollars have been paid -and 140 dollars due-99, on which 30 dollars have been paid, and 70 dollars due, leaving a balance on the whole 181 shares, of \$25.00"; we will suppose one half may be collected, equal to.
There are 344 shares, on some of

which only 5, and on others 15 dol ars have been paid, leaving a balance of \$3,700—but as few of these will probably be com-pleted, we make no calculation 60 new shares

Subscriptions from the Philadel-phia Bank State of Maryland

State of Delaware

Funds actually secured \$287,500

The recent estimate by Mr Strickland, of the expense of a canal the surface, nine feet deep, and 14 miles long, from Newhold's Landing, opposite the Pea Patch, to Black Creek,

It therefore follows, that the defirit is on ly about 412,500 dollars, and that 2,000 shares, at 200 dollars each, would very nearly suffice to complete this great work. a main link in the chain of internal water communication from Bos on to South Care lina.

And surely there cannot be any difficulty

in procuring, by proper exertions in the city and libercies of Philadelphia, containing Inhabitants, and about 22.000 houses, individual subscriptions to this a

Gentlemen acquainted with the feelings and views on this subject, of the citizens of Delaware and Maryland, assure us, that we may safely calculate on considerable aid from thence, particularly from the eastern shore of Maryland. But we lay no stress on this aid, as the object can easily be accomplished by Philadelphia alone

There is not in the United States, perhaps not in the world, a situation for the loca-tion of a canal, which would produce more advantage than the proposed one would in sure to Philadelphia. To the shores wash ed by, and adjacent to the Cherspeake and the Susquehanna; the Potomae and Rap pahannock, and partly the James river. Philadelphia would, hro' this canal, afford the most natural and advantageous market At present three fourths, perhaps more, of the produce of those rich countries, are absorbed by New York and Baltimore, which furnish in return the same proportion of the foreign and domestic merchandise consumed there In seeking the forme market, vessels from that quarter are ex posed to the risk and loss of time attendan on doubling the cases of Virginia. Were the proposed communication opened, can it be for a moment doubted, that most of the shoops which navigate the Chesapeake would aimost as naturally seek this market as those which shall navigate Lake Eri-will seek the Albany and New York mar-kets, as soon as the great western canal is

Should Philadelphiancquire by this canal, even but one half of the increased trade, on which we may confidently calculate, the real estate in the city, and the industry and telents of its chizens would be enhanced in value from 10 to 20 per cent. This con-sideration comes frome to the schusiness and bosom? of every individual in the commu-nity, withous exception. And it is a truth susceptible of demonstration, that it would amply repay our citizens, if the whole pre-sent balance of the subscription were rais ed, without any expectation of interest. In-deed it is not an extravagent calculation to deed it is not an extravagent calculation to assume that the advantage which would accrue even to those who support themselves by the labour of their hands, would compensate them for their names, were it to devolve on them alone. To illustrate this position, which would otherwise appear parádoxical, we submit the following striking view of the subject to your calmonisideration.

The shares are 200 dollars each. And as the completion of the canal will probably require three years, the subscriptions might be arranged as follows: -20 dollars when the requisite number of subscriptions is procured-60 dollars at the end of the first year-60 at the end of the second-and 60 at the end of the third. Thus 2.0 0 indi viduals, paying merels at the rate of about one dollar and a quarter weekly, (a sum which could be afforded, by those who work three years complete a work, the want of which, during the last, war, cos the govern-ment and individuals, in the extranexpense of transportation, probably 70,000 dollars; individuals probably half as much in the a mount of captures; and a third in the cir-cumscription of trade-and the want of which has long been a subject of reproach to the nation, and of regret to every citizen who has any regard for the public welfare Has the world then ever witnessed a much more extraordinary delay than has place in this case, with so practicable and useful an undertaking? We believe not

But fortunately, nowever light the sacrifice would be, to subscribe without expectation of interest, there is no occasion for such a sacrifice; for there cannot be adoubt that the stock of this canal would be as p ometive as almost any other stock in the United States, probably yielding from 5 to 12 per cent pramum. There is one point to which we earnestly

request your particular attention. Different routes have been proposed by different gentlemen, cach supported by plausible at guments. Hence opposition has been exdelay of the great work be in some degree ascribed: for we lament to say, that many spirit, have resolved to afford no support to the canal, unless the particular route to which they give a preletence is anopted! This spirit is truly unfortunated is greatly to be deprecated and we hope will be forever abandoned. The paramount objects to cut a canal so as to open a communication between the great waters of the Ches apeake and the Delaware. The particular location is altogether a secondary consider ration There have been three, four or five routes proposed, any one of which would completely subserve the interest of chila delphia. Let us, therefore, lay aside all controversy on the subject of the route—exert our energies to raise a sufficient sum to complete the grand work—and then let the site be determined by the board of mana-gers, under the advicement of experienced engineers from New York, who have no udue bias for any particular location.
The following statements of the exports

and tonnage of the three ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, will show the decline, speaking comparatively, of Phila delphia, and the necessity of making every exection to regain, as far as possible, the rank from which she has fallen. In 1790 Pennsylvania was the first exporting state in the union. Her exports were above a fourth part of the whole of those of the na tion at large-whereas, in 1820, she sunk to the seventh grade—and her exports were not a tenth part of the whole. Her domes tic exports in the latter year were not a se 12,000 venteenth part of the exports of that des-cription; for the total domestic exports were \$5 5.63, 640-whereas those 50.000 of Pennsylvania were only \$2,948,879.

Total Exports, Foreign and Domesiic.

NEW-YORK. 2,932,370 13,792.276 17,872,261 13,163,244 PHILADELPHIA. 6,\$38,834 12,677,475 8,759,402 5,743,549

BALTIMORE. 3,685,056 7,914.225 7,570,734 6,609,364 Registered tonnage employed in the fo reign trade

Total tonnage enter-1801. 1816. NEW-YORK 45,355 106,023 191,355 217,538

PHILADELPHIA. 109,036 77,730 BALTIMORE.

6,792 55,986 83,123 56,837 After recommending those tables to your 26,792 53,986 56.837 sober and attentive consideration, we con slude with the fond hope, as the subscrip tion is so small, and the terms of payment are so very easy, that no citizen, but those whose circumstances will not justify them in incurring the expense, will hesitate to subscribe towards this grand undertaking as far as his means will allow. We shall refer to the subscribe towards ceive with equal thankfulness subscription for single shares as for 5 or 10, when the former are regulated by that regard to the

means of the subscriber, which prudence and common sense dictate. Resolved, That a committee of five members for each ward in the city, Northern Liberties, and Southwark—and two for Moyamensing and Passyunk, be authorised and empowered to procure subscriptions for the completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal on the the terms herein

Form of Subscription.
The subscribers hereby pledge themselves to pay the subscriptions annexed to their asines respectively, in the following man-

20 dollars per share as soon as - shares are subscribed. 60 dollars on the 1st of May, 1824

60 dollars on the 1st of May, 1825 60 dollars on the 1st of May, 1826
But this subscription is not to be binding
nnless — shares are subscribed within
three months from this tenth of April, 1823.

Baptist Irvine made his escape from Curracoa on the 25th nlt. but was retaken three hours afterwards.

There have been 223 arrivals at New York since the first of April.

CHESAPEARE & DELAWARE CA-

The following is the plan of subtcription for shares in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, agreed upon by the committee appointed at Judd's Hotel:

We the subscribers do each of us promise and agree to take the number of shares at 200 dollars each, in the stock of the Che sapeake and Delaware Canal Company, act opposite our respective names on the following terms:

dollars on each, to be paid as eribed, and notice thereof given in three of the newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and the residue of the said sum to be paid in twelve quarterly instalments of fif-teen dollars each, from the date of such no tice—and we do authorize and empower Samuel Spackman, Caleb Newbold, Math ew Cary, J. K. Kane, Richard Peters, jun hares set opposite our names on the Sub scription Books of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, on the above terms. [Phil. Gaz.

THE NUMBER OF PIRACIES. The editor of the Philadelphia United States' azette, has had the patience to keep a journal of the piracies committed since the cessation of hostilities between the American government and Great Britain, in 1815. The dark and bloody catalogue, contains three thousand and seven!!!

CUBA.

We understand, from a respectable source in Cuba, that news had been received there from Jamaica, on which great reliance was placed, announcing that the former island was immed ately to be taken possession of by the British equadron, under the command of Commodore Owen -N Y. Am.

ANOTHER CANAL

The New York papers contain the out-line of a bill which is now before the legis lature of that state, entitled, "An act to in corporate the President, Managers and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Ca nal Company." The preamble sets forth the importance of having a channel open ed, through which the city of New York. supply of stone coal, which is found in the interior of the state of Pennsylvania; that here is a large body of this valuable arti-cle, helonging to Maurice Wurts, of Penn sylvania, situated near the nead weaters, of the river Lockawaxen, which empties into the river Delaware, opposite the county of Sullivan; and the legislature of that state has recently passed an act, authorising the ahove na ned individual to improve the navigation of the said tiver; that it is repreormed between the rivers Delaware and Hudson, through the counties of Orange, Sollivan, and Ulster, or some one or more of them, so that a supply of this coal may be had from the source aforesaid; and that number of the citizens of the state of New York have petisioned the legislature to incorporate a company for the purpose of making such a communication between Balt Amer.

From a Liverpool paper of March 5. THE ARMY.

The army estimates for the current year have been laid before the House of Commons. The total number of the army, no cluding officers, is 89.426, besides the Veteran Battalions, which amount, including officers, to 269 From this number is to be deducted 19,977 men serving in India. who are paid by the East India Company. The charge for the remaining expenses of the army is £6 05+,808 25, 10d, including the half pay and pensions. With the exception of the troops in India, the follow With the ex ing is the distribution of the year:
For Great Britain, including reliefs, 20,522
For stations abroad, excepting India 28,196

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PARACHUTE ROCKET.

On Friday night week a newly invented presence of the officers of the garrison, of a very curious construction. After rising a considerable height in the air, it explodes, when a parachute, contained in the head of the rocket, is seperated from it and sud denly expands, which has depending from it, a fire-ball of considerable magnitude, which gives a most powerful light, illumi-nating the country for nearly a mile round. The parachute prevents the bail from descending to the carth, over which it hovers cket is intended to show the position and movements of an

enemy's army, or any body of troops by night. - Maidstone Gazette. AWFUL.

In the village of Mexbro' near Doncaster, a man much addicted to swearing and diunkenness, was working lately in a neighbouring quarry, and happening to neighbouring quarry, and happening to hear the tolling of the church bell, re marked with an oath, "it was well it was not for himself" To this a tellow labourer observed, that had it been so, there would have been no great loss to the world. In dignant at an observation so reproachfu dignant at an observation so reproachful, he was beginning to retort with another tremendous oath, when a fragment falling from the quarry, instantly hurried the wretched man before the bar of his Maker! London paper.

SIGN OF FEODDEN WELL. A Sc itch innkeeper; who had determined on adopting the sign of Flodden Well, was much puzzled for a suitable inscription At length he waited on Walter Scott, and asked aid. observing, that was he had writ-ten so much about it, he might ken some thing that would do for an inscription." The worthy poet immediately replied why, man, I think ye cannot do better than take a verse Irom the poem itself?" The inkeeper was very willing to do this, when Mr. Scott said to him, "Why, then, you have just nothing to do, but to leave out

Drink, weary traveller-drink and pay! instead of "pray," which you might notattend to so punctually."

one fetter, and put for a motto;

(Dumfries Courier.

KENTUCKY BANK. The Bank of Kentucky, and branches, (says the Dezington Advertiser) has again suspended specie payments.

New-York, April 18. FROM BERMUDA

By the British Packet Salisbury, artived yesterday in 10 days from Bermuda, we have received our files on the 5th of April inclusive. The following paragraph is taken from the Gazette of March 29.

PORTO RICO, CUBA, &

IN THE POSSESSION OF THE BRITISH From the best information we have on the subject, it would appear certain that the formidable Squadron under command of Commodore Sir Edward Owen, K. C.-B. consisting of the Gloucester, 74, frigates Forte, and Photon, sloops Valorous, Eden, and Bellette, schooner Pioneers, &c. had taken possession of the Island of Porto Rico; and it was believed also that Porto Cabello the only place in Caracca now remaining to the Hoyalists, was likewise placed under protection of the British flag. The island of Cuha was understood to be their next destination; and we think there is a strong probability that that important place is ere this in the safe keeping of Great Britain, at least "for the time being."

## foreign.

DIRECT FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Cadmus, arrived at New-York from Havre, bringing Paris papers to the 13th March.

No doubt existed that war must ensue and the period for opening the campaign 19th of April. The "Journal des Debats." the moderate royalist paper, of the 13th, says, "The ill consequences necessarily consequent to a war with Spain are to o permit us to announce without, extreme regret that the last hopes of peace are almost entirely extinguished." The royalist papers contain circular proclamations of some of the different commanders of the National Guard in Paris, reprobating the conduct of the detachment which refused to use force in the Chamber of Deputies for the expulsion of Manuel.

.The accounts from Spain are to the 5th of March, at which date the King had finally signed a decree, confirming the authority to the Ministry whom he had twice displaced and restored, and issued a proclama tion announcing that war was definitively resolved on, and that the Spanish Govern-ment was about to adopt the most efficient means to repelevery aggression on its rights. Another decree also orders the transfer of Another decree also orders the visuality of the sear of government to Badajoz whither the King was also to repair Badajoz is a strongly fortified military station, on the frontier of Portugal, and from its position forms a strong central point for the direction of the military operations that may be extended through the different provinces of Spain.

The last letter from Havre, under date of March 15, to the owners of the Cadmus, says, "We must soon consider was with Spain as inevitable; and judging from ap-pearances, hostilities must soon commence, It is hoped England will remain neutral, but this we look upon as nearly impossi-

A Paris Journal [L'Etoile] asserts that ev ry arrangement had been made for hos-tilities to commence from the 1st to the 5th

The latest accounts from Constantinople state that there is every reason to believe the differences between Russia and the Porte would be amicably arranged through

the mediation of Lord Strangford.

A proclamation has been published, signed by the king, which, says the Journal de Commerce, may be considered as a decla ration of war Ad cree of his majesty or ders the removal of the Cortes to Badajos, where the king with the ministers is about

The Journal de Commerce states that Sir Wm. A Court had communicated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, private in the Minister of Foreign Affairs, directing structions rom his government, him to follow his Catholic Majesty to whatever residence he might choose—It is also stated that the Cortes has declared that it will not approve of the report relative to the situation of the Peni sula until the re-

moval of the seat of government.

The paniards were making arrange ments to harrass their enemies where they ments to harrass their enemies where they are most vulnerable—at sea. An article of the Madrid "Expe tador" gives official notice that the ministry had made provision for granting letters of marque at all the dif ferent seaports. The apprehensions of the F ench seem to be much alive on this point, and we perceive that at Marseilles a num ber of vessels which had been partly laden and prepared for sea were again unloaded and laid up. At Havre also the alarm was great, and from the nature and extent of the preparations for defence, a rupture with tingland was apprehended. This event was also thought to be in some degree indicated by the return home of a great number of the English who had been temporary resi dents or travellers in France. The "Co stitutionel" o the 13th contains an able communication from a London correspondent on the probable policy of the ringlish ministry, from which the following pas-sages may be deemed by the French people and government of sufficient authority to aggravate their apprehensions of a marklime war. The writer (and he is evidently one of talents and information, after speculathe peculiar interests of the nation, arrives at the following conclusion as to the course that will be pursued in the existing emer-

gency.
The ministry, says he, will not a second time let slip the occasion offered by the pre sent crisis of putting ourselves at the head of a natural league of the constitutional a gainst the despotic governments. We shall neither be so blind to our own interests, nor to those of Europe, as connected with

"They will not permit the French marine by a new family compact, to erect itself once more in formidable array against us, and form the rallying point of a maritime confederation against the British empire. In the North Sea, as in the Dardanelles, they will never suffer Russia to become a maratime power, and to eneircle Europe with her ships as she now does with her battallions. They will never permit her to with her supposed in the will never permit her battallions. They will never permit her acquire colonies in America, in Asia, or in acquire colonies in America, in pursuing this acquirent of the Mediterranean Sea In pursuing this course they will but follow the current of public opinion, in guarding the essential public interests."

public interests."
We find in the Constitutional of the 11th
of March the following latter on the ques-

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tion of the arrest of the officer of the Guards who remed to take into custody M. Mesual from our veneralle defender and thiesed, La Payette:

To the Editor.

"To the Editor.
"The sorder of the day inserted in the Monteur, and signed by the Colonial of the 4th Legion, affirms that the Institution of the National Guard bears a particular solution of the National Guard bears a particular solution to the government. It belongs to one of the National Guard of 1759 to rectify this assertion. The National Guard' was established for the assertion and support of liberty; quitty and civil order. Having given to the ty and civil order. Having given to the nation the opportunity of choosing its own government, the National Guard became the guarantee of the independence the guarantee of the independence of France, as it would have been again if the powers who succeeded each other in 1814; and 15 had chosen to trust themselves to an armed nation, as would be done at this day with common accord, I hope, should the powers of Pilnitz and Laybach invade our

territory. "Born the enemy of despot sm, of aristocracy and anarchy, the National Guard has defended the constituted authorities of the nation; it has protected our persons our property and opinions. It would choose that the adversaries of the revolution were doubly overcome by the energy of the French people, and by their generosity. "The National Guard, would have had the honour to save Louis XVI if the privi-

leged faction at home and abroad had mitted him to be once more saved by his

compatriors.
"One of the greatest gratifications of my life has been to retrace in the memorable session of the 4th of March, the sentiments which created the National Guard in 1789: which confederated four millions of armed themselves in several later occasions; and of which the guard of 18.3, by the noble conduct of M. Mercier and his worthy comrades, has just green patriotic an evidence "LA FAYETTE." rades, has just given so honourable and

M. Mercier, the sergeant of the National Guard, who relused to eject Manuel from the Chamber by force in consequence of his respect for he rights of a representative of the people, has been visited by more than 2,000 persons, including many depu-ties; and his comrades have resolved to present him with a sabre, win token (say, the papers) of the noble conduct he observed in the Chamber of Deputies on the

In the Chamber of Peers, the project of a law for raising 100 millions of francs, which caused such agitations in the chamber of Deput es, was referred to a committee. The Duke of Broglie intended to tee. The Duke of Broglie intended to make a proposition to the Peers, the object of which it was reported, was to oppose the discussion of this project, on the ground that it was adopted by the Deputies while their chamber was not a complete body

The Augsburgh' Gazette mentions, the French government has decreed, that the Greek fugitives, in Germany, desirous of returning to their native country, by the way of Marseilles, shall not be allowed to enter the French territory

The Swiss, who have no cause to be deaf

to the feelings of humanity, receive the un-happy Greeks in the most friendly manner, and endeavour to procure them passages for Ancona or Leghorn, via Piedmont BAYONNE. - I he Army of the Faith of Navarre, of the three provinces of Aragon,

including Bessiere's division, according to the accounts furnished by the Spanish Gen this place, amount to 15,000 men. We are informed, that a Grandee of

Spain, now in England, has given duections, in case of an invasion of his country by the French army, to destroy every article on his demesne, the Spaniards being re-solved to act in the like manner in the rear of the French army, according as it advances An army of 40,000 men is to be concen-

trated under the walls of Bayonne Letters from Bayonne of the 4th March state, that troops were continually arriving, and that the greater part were quartered in the villages, on the frontiers of Spain. A camp is forming between Urragne and the Bidassoa, to contain from 10 to 12,000

The London Sun, of the 11th, says, it is reported that the Gazette of this evening, will announce great naval promotions

It is confidently asserted, that ten vessels he line will be immediately commissioned. There had been no husiness of moment before the British Parliament since our last The quantity of gold imported into the

English mint from Jan 1, 1822, to Jan 1, 1823, amounted to £4, 426, 446; and the gold coined to £5, 3.6, 787 sterling.

stitutionnel that the Minister of Varine notified in private confidence to the principal ship owners to take every precaution for their vessels at sea, and direct them to make Constantinople, Jan. 26.

Letters from Larissa mention another battle said to have taken place between the Greeks and Turks, in which the former were victorious, and are said to have made themselves masters of the capital of Thessa-The negociations with Persia have taken

a favourable turn. The Augsburgh Gazette announces that

Lord Strangford arrived at Constantinople, January 16, and that up to the 4th Feb. he had not had any interview with the Reis

Lisbon, Feb. 20. In the sitting of the Cortes on the 14th, M. Doura read the report of the committee on the motion made by him respecting the

on the motion made by him respecting size defence of the kingdom. The committee observe, that they had to consider of four points—lst, the organisation and increase of the army; 2d, its subsistence; 3d, strict alliance with Spain; + tth, means to preserve internal tranquile

The committee propose to unite the 1st and 2d line of the army, and have the first part ready as soon as possible, to march to the frentiers, and in this case to organise a national guard at Lisbon and Operto. To provide for the extraordinary expenses, by, direct and indirect taxes, which without burdening the indigent classes, may form soild security for the loan, which the government is authorised to contract. The committee propose to adopt it are principle that the invasion of the Peninsula for the purpose of destroying or madifying the political inststutions of Spain, shall be considered as an invasion of Portugal, 10 doll not appear to the committee that any extra ordinary measures will be required to main tain internal tranquility.

## Maryland Sazette,

Annapolis, Thursday, April 24, 1828

Anne-Arundel County Court commenced its session in this city on Honday last.
For the first time, the Court holds its session in the new court-house. The fact, that upwards of six handred and eighty suits have been brought to this term, is a forcible illustration of the searcity of money.

THE SEASON.

On the night of the 13th instant, there On the night of the 13th instant, there was a white frost in this neighbour-hold. Since then, the weather has become milder, and spring has suddenly blokk in upon us. During the past week, tepid showers, followed by a bright sun, have softened the sir, and adorned nature in her gayest robe. The fields and trees unite in shewing forth the goodness and greatness of the Creator of the Universe, and inspire with new life the delighted and admiring beholder. Well might the and admiring beholder. Well might the author of that beautiful poem "The Seabons," say,

Chief, lovely Spring, in thee, and thy soft scenes,
The smiling God is seen, while water, earth
And air, attest his bounty.

For the Maryland Gazette.
CHESAPEARE AND DELAWARE
MR. GREEN, CANAL.

Ma. Gazen,

I think the spirit and zeal with which the citizens of Pennsylvania have renewedtheir exertions to open the cann! so long had in contemplation between the Chesapeake and Delaware, she've they are in carnest and pressage ultimate success to the undertaking. That numerous and incalculable advantages to this state, would be the result of its completion, and particularly to the Eastern Shore of it, as well as to the great emporium of Pennsylvania herself, there can exist not the slightest doubt. A new market would be offered to the products of market would be offered to the products of our country, and merchandise of the description of that now brought hither from Philadelphia at extravagant rates, would be introduced amongst our citizens on terms which would enable the importer to dispose of it much more to the advantage of the consumer than he can death it is in

consumer than he can do at this time.

That the opening of the proposed canal should have so long remained unaccome lished, when the distance which it is to extend is only fourteen miles, and the time of money requisite for the 'purpose only seven hundred thousand dollars, is really a matter of astonishment and regret, and calculated to except a helief shroad, that Marvland and create a belief abroad, that Marvland and Pennsylvania have been sadly deficient in both intelligence and enterprise. To account for the remissiess of these two

To account for the remissibes of these two states, in not having long since performed this desirable work, which it is reckoned could be completed in three years, is a task more difficult than canat first be imagined. Some have been displad to ascribe the neglect to that jealousy which always exists between great commercial cities; and others to mere stupid perverseness—some having withheld their countenance from the undertaking, because the direction, proposed to taking, because the direction proposed to be given the canal, did not immediately correspond with their wishes—it may have been, their interests. That objections grow ing out of these causes, did, to a limited de ee, militate against the undertaking, and gree, militate against the undertaking, and damp the ardour of its friends, there is every reason to believe; yet that these are the only reasons why the canal has not been opened, many are unwilling to admit. Another, and main cause, some believe, is
the unexampled trade which the United States carried on with foreign nations, for the twenty years preceding the commencement of our late war with Great Britain.—
That trade, which was brought about by the political convulsions and wars that disthe political convulsions and wars that distracted Europe, where agriculture was necessarily neglected, kept up a constant demand from the shippers in our own ports for produce of every kind, and gave ample employment to their tapital. The farmers and planters of this country, therefore, had but little to do, except to make their had but little to do, except to make their crops; as convenient bome markets and good prices could be found for them almost at any moment As regarded the shippers, they could always find good markets abroad Both these classes were then prosperons and satisfied, though their prosperity was bottomed upon the contingency of a continuance of the European was of a continuance of the European wars of a continuance of the European wars. They had no time, and indeed, there was then no necessity tor them to turn their attention to canals. The foreign trade was sufficient to keep them both binsy. These latter reasons are the mist plausible; for it is scarnely to be believed, that men of reflection would indulge jealousy or obstinative to such a degree as to prevent an improvement considered pregnant with advantage. yrovement considered pregnant with advan-ages to the community at large.

The state of things is now charged. The

The state of things is now changed. The wars which agitated Europe have ceased; foreign trade is retrenched; and consequently our home markets have declined. These circumstances compel the shipper and cultivator of the soil to look about them. The merchant wants new avenues thro' which he can be able to dispose of his goods, and the farmer new ones through which he can, at light cost, transport his surplus produce to market. No better expedient could present itself to their mind to whice these ends, than that of facilitating the intercourse between rich districts of country and commercial towns by water, communications; and no one will say, that a more suitable time than the present, for those cations; and no one will say, that a more suitable time than the present, for those persons thus to employ their capital to theirown, and their fellow citizens advantage, can be expected. Considering all this, the probability of the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware being speedily connected by a canal daily approaches nearer to certainty. er to certainty.

Bay Side, April 22.

Chequapeake & Delaware Canal.
The subscriptions for the important uncrtaking proceed with a degree of success dertaking proceed with a degree of success equal to the most sangtime expectations—
The amobiat subscribed within the last eight or nine days is above 80,000 dollars. Yesterday the Schuylkill Bank subscribed 10,000 dollars, and the Philadelphia Contributionality for the insurance of houses from leastly fire 5,000. [Phil. True Amer.

FURTHER
The Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday
stra, the subscriptions up to Friday even
stransfed to 110,000 dollars, and that
Delaware Installes Company had
arrived \$5,000 additional.